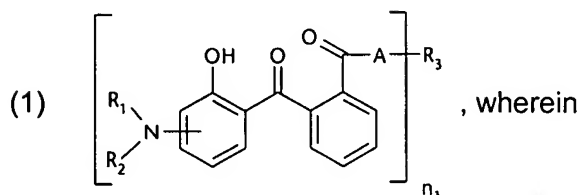


## IN THE CLAIMS

Kindly amend the claims to read as follows.

1. (previously presented) Compound of formula



$R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are;  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkenyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ cycloalkyl; or  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ cycloalkenyl; or  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

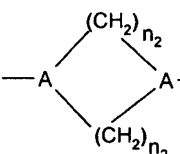
$n_1$  is a number from 1 to 4;

when  $n_1 = 1$ ,

$R_3$  is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;

when  $n_1$  is 2,

$R_3$  is an alkyl-, cycloalkylene, alkenylene or phenylene radical which is optionally substituted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group; or a radical of formula  $\cdot\text{---CH}_2\text{---C}\equiv\text{C---CH}_2\cdot$ ; or  $R_3$  together with A forms

a bivalent radical of the formula (1a)  ; wherein

$n_2$  is a number from 1 to 3;

when  $n_1$  is 3,

$R_3$  is an alkantriyl radical;

when  $n_1$  is 4,

$R_3$  is an alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or -N( $R_5$ )-; and

$R_5$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl; or hydroxy- $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl.

**2. (currently amended)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

n<sub>1</sub> is a number from 1 to 4;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkyl-, cycloalkyl- or alkenylene radical which is optionally interrupted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

when n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkanetetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or -N(R<sub>5</sub>)-; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

**3. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl.

**4. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.

**5. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> in formula (1) have the same definition.

**6. (cancelled)**

**7. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

if  $n_1$  is 1,

$R_3$  is a saturated heterocyclic radical.

**8. (original)** Compound according to claim 7, wherein

$R_3$  is a monocyclic radical of 5, 6 or 7 ring members with one or more hetero atoms.

**9. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 8, wherein

$R_3$  is morpholinyl; piperazinyl; piperidyl; pyrazolidinyl; imadazolidinyl; or pyrrolidinyl.

**10. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

$R_3$  is an unsaturated heterocyclic radical.

**11. (original)** Compound according to claim 10, wherein

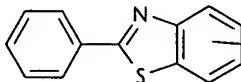
$R_3$  a polycyclic radical.

**12. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein

$R_3$  is a radical of formula (1a)   $R_3$ , and

$R_5$  is polycyclic heteroaromatic radical with one or 2 heteroatoms.

**13. (original)** Compound according to claim 12, wherein

$R_3$  is a radical of formula (1b)   $R_6$ , wherein


$R_6$  is hydrogen; or  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl.

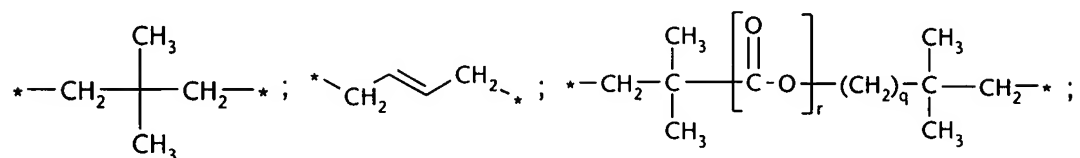
**14. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein,

if  $n_1$  is 2,

$R_3$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylene radical.

**15. (original)** Compound according to claim 14, wherein

$R_3$  is a radical of formula  $*-CH_2-(CH_2)_m-CH_2-*$  ;  $*-CH_2-$    $-CH_2-*$  ;



$r$  is 0 or 1; and

$q$  is a number from 0 to 5.

**16. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein,

when  $n_1$  is 3;

$R_3$  is a radical of formula (1a)  $*-\text{CH}_2-\overset{*}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}-\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_p-\text{CH}_2-*$  or (1b)  $*-\text{CH}_2-\overset{*}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}-\text{CH}_2-*$  and

$p$  is a number from 0 to 3; and

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $A$  are defined as in formula (1).

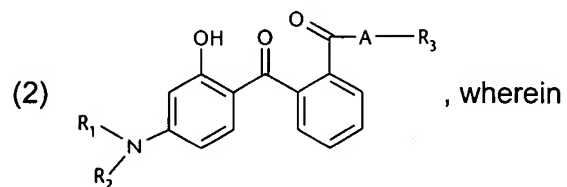
**17. (previously presented)** Compound according to claim 1, wherein, when

$n_1$  is 4,

$R_3$  is a radical of formula  $*-\overset{*}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}}-*$  ; or  $*-\text{CH}_2-\overset{*}{\underset{\text{CH}_2}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}}}-\text{CH}_2-*$  ; and

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $A$  are defined as in formula (1).

18. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

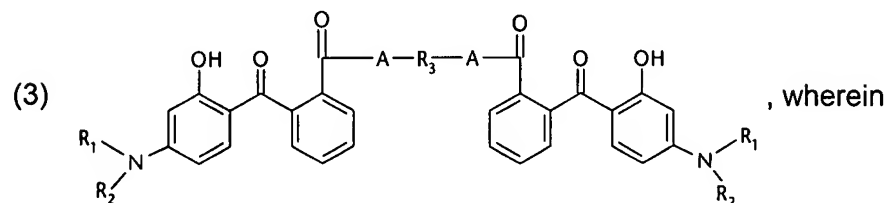


$R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

A is -NH; or -O-; and

$R_3$  is a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical.

19. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

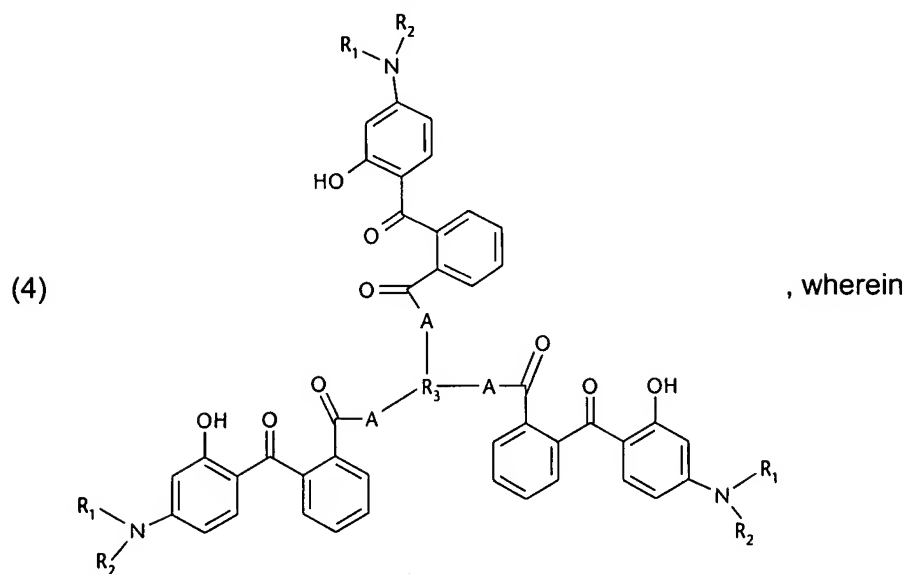


$R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

A is -NH; or -O-; and

$R_3$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylene radical.

20. (currently amended) Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula



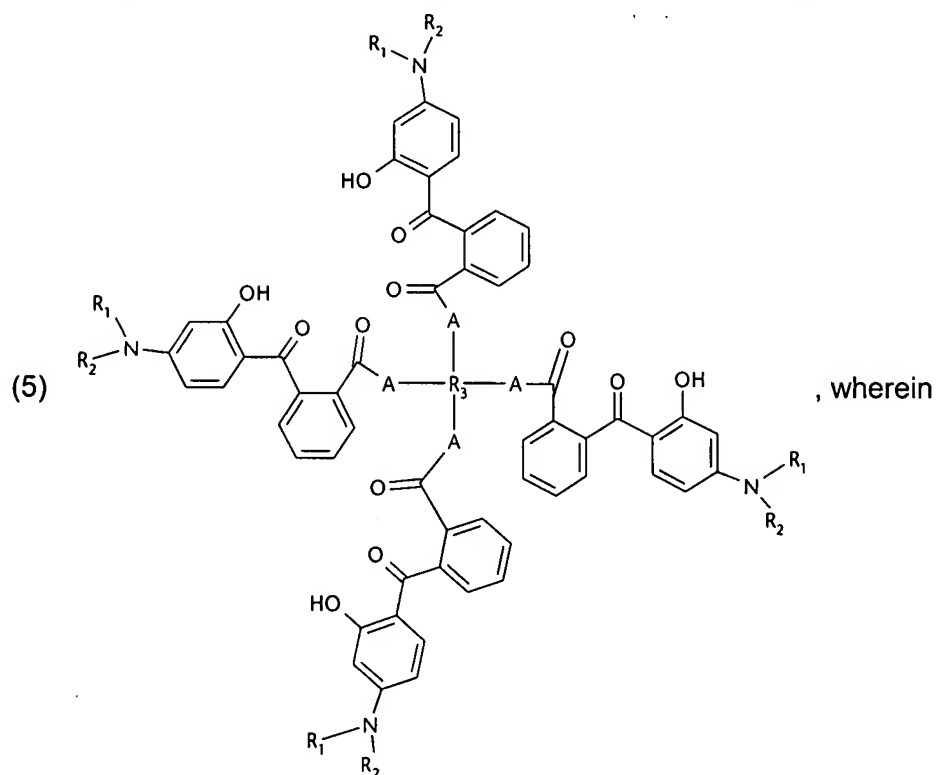
$R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

A is -NH-; or -O-; and

$R_3$  is  $^*-\text{CH}_2-\overset{*}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}-(\text{CH}_2)_p-\text{CH}_2-^*$  or  $^*-\text{CH}_2-\overset{*}{\underset{|}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}}-;$  and

p is a number from 0 to 3.

**21. (original)** Compound according to claim 1, which corresponds to formula

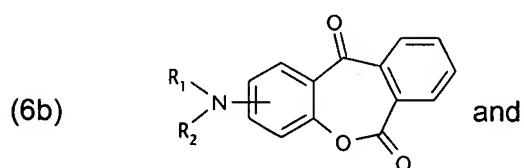


$R_3$  is a radical of formula  $\begin{array}{c} * \\ | \\ * - C - * \\ | \\ * \end{array}$  ; or  $\begin{array}{c} * \\ | \\ * - CH_2 - C - CH_2 - * \\ | \\ CH_2 \\ | \\ * \end{array}$  ; and

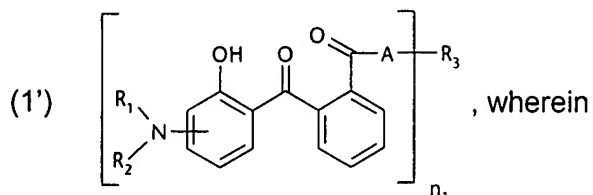
$R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $A$  are defined as in formula (1).

**22. (previously presented)** A process for the preparation of the compounds of formula (1), which comprises, dehydrating

(a) the compound formula (6a) to the compound of formula



(b) reacting the anhydride with the compound of formula (6c<sub>1</sub>) H-N(R<sub>5</sub>)-R<sub>3</sub> or (6c<sub>2</sub>) H-O-R<sub>3</sub> to the compound of formula



R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

n<sub>1</sub> is 1 to 4;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cyclohexyl not substituted or substituted with one or more C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; (Y-O)<sub>p</sub>Z; C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>aryl; or a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;

Y is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylen;

Z is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

p is a number from 1 to 20;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is a alkylene-, cycloalkylene- or alkenylene radical which is optionally interrupted by carbonyl- or carboxy group;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is an alkantriyl radical;

if n<sub>1</sub> is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is a alkantetrayl radical;

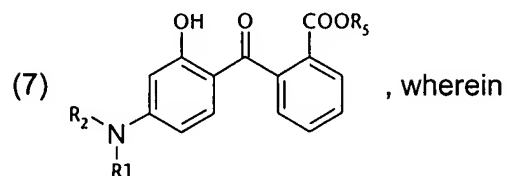
A is -O-; or -N(R<sub>5</sub>)-;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; and

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl.



**23. (previously presented)** Process according to claim 22, wherein the process refers to compounds of formula



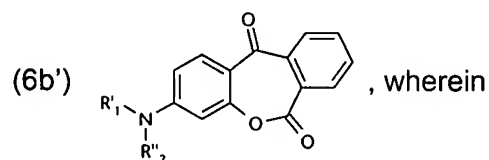
R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently from each other are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; and  
R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl.

**24. (canceled)**

**25. (canceled)**

**26. (original)** A cosmetic preparation comprising at least one or more compounds of formula (1) according to claim 1 with cosmetically acceptable carriers or adjuvants.

**27. (previously presented)** Compounds of formula

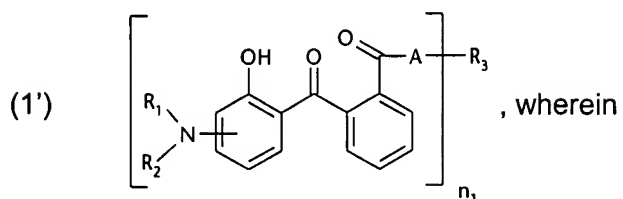


R<sub>1</sub>' and R<sub>2</sub>' independently from each other are hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl; or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkenyl; or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring.

**28. (canceled)**

**29. (currently amended)** UV-Absorber-dispersion, comprising

(a) a micronised UV absorber of formula



$R_1$  and  $R_2$  independently from each other are hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkenyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ cycloalkyl; or  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ cycloalkenyl; or  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  together with the linking nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

when  $n_1$  is 1,

$R_3$  is hydroxy- $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkenyl;  $(Y-O)_pZ$ ;  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl; or a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical;

Y  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylen;

Z  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

p is a number from 1 to 20;

when  $n_1$  is 2,

$R_3$  is a alkylen-, cycloalkylen- or alkenylen- radical optionally interrupted by a carbonyl- or carboxy group;

if  $n_1$  is 3,

$R_3$  is an alkantriyl radical;

if  $n_1$  is 4,

$R_3$  is an alkantetrayl radical;

A is -O-; or -N( $R_5$ )-; and

$R_5$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl; or hydroxy- $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

having a particle size from 0.02 to 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , and

(b) a suitable dispersing agent.

**30. (previously presented)** A cosmetic preparation according to claim 26, wherein the compounds of formula (1) are present in micronized form.